

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS
New York, April 19.—Silver, 66 1-2c;
lead, \$7.50; spelter, easy;
\$19.18 asked; copper firm, electrolytic,
\$28.00 to \$29.125.

WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight
and Thursday, Colder Tonight With
Frost.

Ultimatum Sent Germany

Irrevocable Notice That United States Will Sever Diplomatic Relations if Illegal Submarine Warfare Continues

AMERICA'S LAST WORD IS NOW BEFORE GERMAN GOVERNMENT

President's Note and Address to Congress Final and Mark End of Diplomatic Exchanges—Next Move Depends Alone Upon Germany's Conduct—Great Crowd Listens to President's Speech in Intense Silence.

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson today addressed Congress, assembled in joint session shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon, he had given Germany an irrevocable ultimatum that the United States will break off diplomatic relations if her illegal submarine campaign is continued.

A note, America's last word, practically an ultimatum, and demanding an immediate reply, presumably was in the Berlin foreign office as the president was speaking. It was dispatched last night in accordance with the president's plan to have it before the German government at the same moment he was addressing the American Congress.

President Explains to Congress.
The president asked no action whatever of Congress. He simply informed it of the accumulation of facts proving that Germany's assurances to the United States are being violated; that the submarine campaign, despite the earnest protests of the United States, is being conducted with renewed vigor in contravention of all the laws of nations and humanity and that he means to sever relations unless it is brought within the law. Diplomatic history of the world shows that such a course is almost certain to be followed by war.

Note Is Final.
The president's note and his address to Congress are final. They mark the end of diplomatic exchanges. A continuance of the long standing friendly relations, the president made clear, depends alone upon Germany's conduct.

Representatives of the allied countries filled the galleries of the White House. Women ruled in the public galleries, less than twenty men finding places in the six hundred seats. Mrs. Wilson was in the executive gallery.

In the cabinet party were secretaries Lansing, Baker, Houston and Wilson, Attorney General Gregory and Postmaster General Burleson. The vice president and secretaries arrived at 12:50 and marched in double file at the center aisle, members of the house rising and remaining standing until they were seated.

While the secretaries were taking their seats, Mr. Wilson reached the capitol and waited in Speaker Clark's office just outside the chamber. As the president entered the chamber, before 1 o'clock, senators, representatives, cabinet members rose. An outburst of applause followed. During this demonstration, the president shook hands with the speaker and the vice president, and then bowed to the assembly.

The president began his address, speaking slowly and distinctly. His voice was heard throughout the chamber. As the president began the review of the German submarine campaign there was no demonstration to punctuate the protest of the sacrifice of American lives. Not a sound was heard above the president's voice as he spoke the name Lusitania.

Every head bowed forward as the president indicated that he was approaching the keynote of his message, the announcement of the course he will pursue. His declaration that Germany had made it plain that she intended to continue indiscriminate warfare in defiance of international law, and the protests of the United States, was followed by loud left only that this determination had left only one course open to the United States. When he pronounced the words of the ultimatum, saying that unless Germany should immediately withdraw and effect an abandonment of indiscriminate submarine warfare, this government would have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations, there was still no demonstration, only a grave gravity of his words. When he concluded with the expression of the hope that Germany would so act as to avert a regrettable break with America, the assembly broke into cheers.

The text of the note to Germany will be given out by the state department probably for publication tomorrow morning.

It was 1:14 o'clock when the president addressed Congress. He had spoken just fifteen minutes. Applause started from the Democratic side and the Republican members then joined. Democrats began rising to their feet and soon the entire assembly was standing. The applause lasted perhaps a minute, and then as the president passed out of the chamber, died away.

Speaker Clark declared the joint session at an end, and the senators filed out. The galleries quickly were deserted. Speaker Clark referred the address to the foreign affairs committee and the house resumed its regular business.

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson has sent the note to Germany warning her that unless attacks on merchantmen, carrying Americans, in violation of international law are stopped, diplomatic relations will be severed. The president explained that the note practically is an ultimatum but does not contain a time limit. A demand is made, however, that Germany reply immediately.

The president went over the situation very thoroughly with the committee leaders and told them explicitly he believed the United States could not remain on friendly terms with Germany if American lives continue to be placed in jeopardy by German submarines. He laid before them all information he will convey in his address to Congress. The demand for a stop to illegal submarine warfare, the president told the leaders, is unequivocal.

As the committeemen left the White House they made no effort to conceal what the president had told them.

It was disclosed that the president in his address to Congress will not go into extended detail about the incidents which have caused the American government to view the situation with such gravity as he takes for granted that members of Congress are familiar with them.

Night Message Sent.
The note went forward last night in code by way of Copenhagen. The president wants it to be in the hands of Ambassador Gerard, or the German foreign office when he appears before Congress. The members who heard the President outline it, did not understand it to be an ultimatum, in the sense that the term is technically used, but all considered it to have that effect.

Lodge Asks Questions.
Senator Lodge asked the president about the use of the word "immediately" in that connection and was told that it meant that Germany should be given an opportunity to receive the communication and to make reply. The evidence in the Sussex case was referred to and the president pointed out the apparent similarity in the accounts of the time and place of the attack upon her and the attack admitted by Germany to have been made by one of her submarines on a ship in that vicinity. The president believes the evidence in the Sussex case is convincing.

Next Move Up to Germany.
"The address is a very strong one and the note is a strong one," said Senator Stone after the White House conference. "It puts the next move up to Germany and will bring diplomatic correspondence to a close. It does not necessarily mean a break. It demands that Germany modify her method of submarine warfare and is the last word to be said by this government on the subject."

"The president does not ask Congress to do anything. After the message is read, and when I have returned to the senate, I shall move that the president's address be printed and referred to the foreign relations committee for consideration." The president, it became known, takes the position that he is contending not for America alone, but for all neutral nations and their rights.

President Addresses Congress.
The president said:
"Gentlemen of the Congress:
"A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly."

"It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the Imperial German government announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas and that it warned all vessels of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed or else enter them at their peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violation of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not, in the nature of the case, be observed by such vessels. It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters upon which the government of the United States based its protest is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations."

German's Continuing Violations.
"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the Imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders and army of war. It would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants."

(Continued on Page 10.)

THREE MEN HAVE MILITARY MAPS
Are Arrested on Complaint of Lieutenant of United States Army at Hardeville, S. C.

Savannah, Ga., April 19.—Two of three men arrested at Hardeville, S. C., yesterday, alleged to have military maps in their possession today declared they are teachers in the New York public schools. They asserted that Acting Superintendent Straubenville of the New York City schools could identify them. Louis Goldberger said he was a professor in the Erasmus school in Brooklyn, while Frank Pickelsky asserted he was connected with the Dewitt-Clinton high school. The other man gave his name as Mark Markert.

The men were arrested on complaint of Lieutenant A. P. Cronkrite, of the army, who asserted they had been following his party, engaged in making military maps, for several days.

NEW ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARY NAMED
Washington, April 19.—William M. Ingraham, former mayor of Portland, Me., has been selected by President Wilson for assistant secretary of war. The nomination was signed today. Mr. Ingraham will succeed Henry Breckinridge, who resigned with former secretary Garrison.

MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN DIES IN WASHINGTON
Washington, April 19.—Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of the civil war general, died today at her home here.

MANN ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT

Says Wilson Has Never Been Neutral—Has Always Been on English Side.

ONLY CAMPAIGN DODGE

Other Republicans Make Bitter Comments—President's Note Gross Exaggeration.

Washington, April 19.—"I do not believe the president's course will lead to war," said Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, chairman of the military committee.

"I think the president was fully justified in the course he has taken," said Senator Wadsworth, Republican of New York.

"It war comes out of this," declared Senator Kenyon, Republican of Iowa, "I hope the first to enlist will be those who have insisted on riding on armed belligerent ships."

Speaker Clark and Democratic Leader Kitchin declined to comment on the address.

"The sending of a note to Germany was as mild a position as the president could take," said Representative Flood, chairman of the foreign affairs committee.

President Never Neutral.
"I think this government should be neutral," said Republican Leader Mann. "The president never has been neutral. He has been on the English side all the time. What he said about Germany, while it is grossly exaggerated, is a just complaint. But he could say just the same about England and our shipping, substituting 'sinking ships' for 'sinking ships.' It is a mistake to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. That is simply to quit in a pet. It is perfectly evident that the president, as a campaign policy dodge, is trying to work up to a point where he can get into a war with Germany during a presidential campaign."

"The president's position is a complete repudiation of his note of Jan. 18 sent through Secretary Lansing, regarding the arming of merchant vessels and submarine warfare," said Representative Cooper, ranking Republican member of the foreign affairs committee.

"This is a good time for every one to hold his head and maintain the balance," was the only comment Senator Stone would make.

VILLA'S DEATH ONLY RUMOR

Mexican General Has Doubt as to Authenticity of Report.

Chihuahua City, April 19.—General Gutierrez, military governor of Chihuahua, authoritatively states that the report of Villa's death was only a rumor.

The authorities are extending the shipment of supplies to the American troops.

MEXICANS DISPERSE MOB.
Torreon, April 18.—Via El Paso Junction, April 19.—Carranzista troops were employed today in dispersing crowds that had gathered for an anti-American demonstration. Proclamations had been issued in Torreon, Laredo and Gomez Palacio, calling on "all loyal Mexicans" to meet in the theatre at Gomez Palacio to discuss steps to be taken against the American invaders.

DENY EMBASSY DEMAND
United States Attorney Instructed to Proceed With Prosecution Without Regard to Von Bernstorff.

New York, April 19.—The papers seized by the federal agents yesterday in the office of Wolfe von Igel former secretary to Captain Franz von Pappen, recalled German military attaches, will be referred, as a campaign policy dodge, to the federal authorities. The federal authorities yesterday in the office of Wolfe von Igel former secretary to Captain Franz von Pappen, recalled German military attaches, will be referred, as a campaign policy dodge, to the federal authorities.

Mr. Woods announced that he had received instructions from Washington to proceed with the case just as if no protest had been made by the German ambassador over the seizure of the papers and by von Igel himself on the ground that he was officially connected with the embassy.

Papers Found Incriminating.
The prosecutor said he had examined the papers overnight, that some referred to the alleged conspiracy to destroy the Canadian waterway and that there was no evidence that they were ambassadorial papers.

"If the papers are to be returned to the German ambassador," Mr. Wood said, "the must guess that their service was to the German government."

part of the archives of the German embassy."

More Evidence Furnished.
The papers, he added, furnish additional evidence against the five men under indictment in the case. He intimated that in event a claim to them is made on the ground that they are embassy records an admission by the embassy of responsibility for the matters they disclosed could only be implied.

"We will proceed in this case," declared Mr. Wood, "just as if nothing had occurred. In fact there has been no indication that prosecution would not be carried to its final conclusion."

News of Extraordinary Importance.
Supplementing his assistant's statement, District Attorney Marshall said that in addition to the papers seized bearing upon the Welland canal plot, there was also documentary evidence taken, "of extraordinary importance," disclosing other activities in the so-called German propaganda in this country. What their nature was, he declined to divulge, referring inquiries to Secretary of State Lansing.

All the papers seized from the office of Wolfe von Igel by the federal authorities yesterday have been forwarded to the department of justice at Washington, District Attorney Marshall said this afternoon. This action was taken, he said, in response to orders received today from the department.

Von Bernstorff Emphasizes Demand.
The ambassador today emphasized his demand for immediate return of papers taken from von Igel, from Captain von Pappen's New York office. He contended that, even if the alleged crime was committed prior to von Igel's appointment, he necessarily was a subordinate to von Pappen and that as the latter had been sent home for his alleged activities, no blame should attach to von Igel.

Teutonic officials seemed to place great importance on the return of the papers. It is understood that among them were several documents, one copy in code, and another decoded. A person in the possession of the documents, it was said, readily could come into possession of a German official cipher. Secretary Lansing assured the ambassador that the papers would be immediately returned to an attaché in New York.

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GERMAN RAIDER MAKES ESCAPE
Daring Lieutenant of the Emden Gets Away From British—Is Held by Italy.

Syracuse, Sicily, April 19, via Paris, 12:05 p. m.—Lieutenant Fikentscher of the famous German raider Emden, which was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney at Cocos islands in 1914 after performing many daring exploits, has escaped from Malta, where he had been taken as a prisoner by the British. The lieutenant is now a prisoner here.

"I will commit suicide rather than return to the hands of the British," the lieutenant said. He maintains that as Germany is not at war with Italy and the Italian authorities cannot surrender him to the British.

GERMAN EMBASSY MAKES DEMAND

Call for Release of Wolfe von Igel and Return of Documents Seized in His Office

LEGAL FIGHT EXPECTED

Welland Canal Plot Organized by Prisoner Before His Employment on Diplomatic Staff.

New York, April 19.—Government officials here faced a unique problem today resulting from the demand of the German embassy in Washington for the release of Wolfe von Igel and the return of documents seized in his office when he was arrested yesterday on an indictment charging him with complicity in a plot to destroy the Welland canal in Canada. Von Igel formerly was secretary to Captain Franz von Pappen, the recalled military attaché of the German embassy.

The case seems to hinge upon the question whether the offense charged against von Igel was committed before he was employed by the German embassy. It is charged that the Welland canal plot was organized in September, 1914. Records of the state department show that it received notice of the appointment of von Igel as a member of the embassy staff in September, 1915.

Federal prosecutors asserted that von Igel would be released only upon instructions from the attorney general in Washington.

Diplomatic and legal battles to obtain his release are expected.

Ambassador Visits Lansing.
Washington, April 19.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador, will confer with Secretary Lansing at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The engagement was made at the ambassador's request.

It was revealed that the ambassador went to the state department; not to discuss the submarine situation, but to make a further formal demand for the return of papers which department of justice agents seized from Wolfe von Igel, private secretary to Captain von Pappen, the withdrawn military attaché, in New York yesterday.

REJOICING OVER RUSS VICTORY

Fall of Trebizond Creates Great Enthusiasm in Paris—Smashing Loss to Turks.

GRAND DUKE PRAISED
Daring Advance of Russian Commander Succeeds—Has Stormed Ten Cities in Two Months.

Paris, April 19, 5:15 p. m.—Paris received with great enthusiasm news of the fall of Trebizond. The event was looked for, but it was not thought the Russians would be able to capture the city so quickly. The political as well as the military consequences are expected to be most important, particularly in view of the fact that Turkey has lost one of the most valuable parts of Asia Minor at a time when, according to reports reaching Paris, Germany is weakening her forces in the Balkans to carry on attacks on the western front.

French military writers state that the plan of campaign of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander, was a daring one, which at first was looked upon as foolhardy, but now is fully justified. The grand duke decided to advance boldly to the attack on this front where maneuvers of warfare were possible and while the other fronts were still held in deadlock.

Excluding the operations on the Persian front, Grand Duke Nicholas, in this campaign against an experienced and stubborn foe, has to his credit the storming of ten cities in less than two months.

British Send Reply.
London, April 19, 1:54 p. m.—The reply of Great Britain and France to the American note concerning interference with maritime commerce by the entente allies has been cabled to Washington.

PLOT TO BLOW UP WATERWORKS
Twenty New York Detectives in Automobiles Rush to the Scene.

New York, April 18.—Concurrent with a report that a plot had been discovered to blow up part of the New York water system at Mount Kisco, north of the city, twenty detectives in automobiles left police headquarters shortly after 4 o'clock today, bound in that direction. Deputy Police Commissioner Lord said he could not disclose the report.

GERMAN'S GAIN MORE GROUND

Capture Stone Quarry in Haudremont Wood on the Verdun Front.

CAPTURE MANY MEN

Violent Bombardment East of Meuse and South of Wood Continues.

Paris, April 19.—There was a spirited bombardment of positions south of Haudremont wood, on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, last night, the war office reports this afternoon. No other important event occurred on any part of the front.

"There was no event of importance last night excepting a rather violent bombardment east of the Meuse, south of Haudremont wood."

Russian Attack Repulsed.
Berlin, April 19, Wireless to Sayville.—The official Austrian report of the 17th says that a Russian attack on Austro-Hungarian guards on the upper Sereth river in eastern Galicia was repulsed.

Germans Are Victorious.
Berlin, April 19, via London, 3:20 p. m.—The report today from the war office says that the stone quarry south of Haudremont farm in the Verdun district east of the Meuse, has been captured by German troops, thus completing the success of the previous day.

The official statement follows: "Western theater: East of the Meuse our troops, during the night, captured the stone quarry south of Haudremont farm, thus completing the success of Monday. A great part of the occupants fell in a fierce bayonet engagement. More than 100 men and several machine guns fell into our hands."

"A French counter attack against the new German lines to the northwest of Thieumont farm failed. Minor enemy infantry detachments which attempted to approach our trenches at several points were repulsed."

The German official communication received by wireless from Berlin contains the following reference to fighting on the western front which does not appear in the version cabled by way of London:

"German patrols entered the enemy's position on Combes height and returned with one officer and 76 men who were made prisoner."

Fire on Belgrade.
Paris, April 19, 10:40 a. m.—A destructive fire in Belgrade, former capital of Serbia, is reported in a dispatch to the Matin from Bucharest. It is said the eastern section of the city was almost destroyed. Several hundred houses were burned and thousands of persons are homeless.

Greece Enters Protest.
Athens, April 18, via Paris, April 19, 10:30 a. m.—The Greek government has made a formal protest to the entente allies against the establishment of a naval base in Suda bay, on the northern coast of Crete.

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